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esting event of the meeting was the presentation of a Pteropod (Clione borealis), a marine animal of the arctic seas, which has been discovered by Mr. C. B. Fuller in large quantities in our harbor. This animal belongs to a division of the Mollusca called Pteropoda, or "Wing-foot," from the swimming appendages which resemble the organs of flight of birds. Only six species are known to occur on the coast from the arctic seas to Georgia. They are most abundant in the extreme northern or southern oceans. Some possess a delicate glassy or horny shell, while Clione is entirely naked, and of a consistency not much greater than that of the common jelly-fish. It is a very singular sight to observe their evolutions in a jar of sea-water. The Clione moves with a deliberate and graceful motion of its wings - almost recalling the action of a dexterous human swimmer. The Limacina, another pteropod observed by Mr. Fuller, and collected with the Clione, uses its wings much more nervously, and gambols about the jar like a miniature and half-fledged robin.

It is not known that the Clione has ever been seen so far to the southward before. Packard reports it as abundant on the coast of Labrador. This is probably the extreme southern limit of the species, and we are no doubt indebted to the persistency of our "cold term" for these fairy-like visitors in our harbor. Is our climate so changing its temperate quality that arctic animals find in our waters a congenial home?

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. - The next meeting will be held at Chicago the last of August. It promises to be an unusually interesting meeting, and we hope it will be largely attended. Various excursions by the members are contemplated, of which, however, we have not received precise information in time to insert in this number.

CORRESPONDENCE.

R. H. F., Mt. Etna, Ind. - The plant you send appears to be the Lemna, or Duckweed. W. V. A., New York. — The solvent for reeling the cocoons of the Cynthia Silk-moth, given by Guerin Menneville, is: some carbonate of potash in boiling water, with an addition of white soap; no proportions given.—L. T.

E. O., Yellow Springs, O.—You write that "we are enjoying a visitation of the seven-teen-year locust. The first perfect insect appeared on May 18th. The ground is full of the larvæ." We would be greatly obliged for branches of the oak showing the mode of the larva." We would be greatly obliged for brainings of the oak snowing the mode of laying the eggs, and for alcoholic specimens of the larvae of different sizes, and of the pupa and adult. We can name a few of the beetles you send now, and will send you the names of the others in a few weeks. 1. Nebria pullips; 3. Pangus callignosus; 4. Dicalus purpuratus; 5. Ochthedromus antiquus; 13.? Civina pustulata; 16. Poecilus chalcites; 18. Harpalus near amputatus Say; 20. Oiceoptoma marginata; 22. Silpha inequalis; 24. Staphylinus villosus.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Quelques Remarques sur la Geographie et les Monuments du Péron. Par E. G. Squier. Paris, 1868. 8vo, pp. 28.

The Butterflies of North America, with Colored Drawings and Descriptions. By Wm. H. Edwards. Philadelphia. Part I. April, 1868. 4to, with five plates, \$2.00.

Cosmos. April 18, May 9, 16. Paris.

Land and Water. April 4, 11, 18. London.

The Field. April 25, May 2, 9, 16. London.

Entomologist's Monthly Magazine. June to December, 1866, 1867, January to March, 1868. London.

1868. London.